The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. NO. 239

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for six months. Three months THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue	Value of new Issue	Val. new issue	Value of old Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CONFEDERATE STATES.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

Before 1st April, 1864, at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

J. G. GODFREY,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.
Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount 'arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.
Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20. 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may'0-tf.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196-tf

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
229-1t No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
NOV. 8, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Pork	2 00 @ 2 50 ₱ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ — ₱ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ₱ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — — ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40 ₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ₱ lb
Eggs	3 00 @ — ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	$225 @250 ₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ₱ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00 ₱ hundred
Hay	6 00 ₱ hundred
Shucks	$6 50 ₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$ 00 @ 2 50 ₱ bushel
Wheat	40 @ $ 45 00 ₱ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00 ₱ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ₱ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00 ₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ₱ lb
Sole	18 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 90@ 60 ₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00 ₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ₱ bushel
Sweet	$— —@10 00 ₱ bushel
Rice	65@75 ₱ lb
Sugar	10 ₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ₱ lb
Toilet	5 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	1 50 @ 3 25 ₱ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 46 ₱ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50 ₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00 ₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
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ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jun

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

Railroad Accident.

GREENSBORO', NOV. 8.—The evening train, bound for Danville from this place, ran off the track at 4 o'clock this P. M., 4 miles from town. General Bankhead, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Palmer, of Richmond, were injured—the latter severely, rendering the amputation of one leg necessary. Several others were slightly injured. Three cars with their freight were totally wrecked.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 7th have been received. A correspondent of the Herald, at Gyalesville, 27th, says that Sherman's Headquarters to-day are at Gaylesvillo. The army have been here five days subsisting off of the country around.

A telegram from Nashville dated the 5th, says on the 2nd the rebel forces attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Two gunboats steamed down near the West side of Reynoldsburg Island from Johnsonville and engaged a rebel battery of twenty-four pounder Parrott's. The gunboats were driven back badly damaged.

At two o'clock the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was expended, and were then blown up. The crews are at Johnsonville this morning.

Another Nashville telegram of the same date says:

"Yesterday at daylight the Gunboat Audine, captured four days ago by the Rebels, came through the Shute at Reynoldsburg Island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left at eight o'clock."

The rebels are crossing five miles above Johnsonville. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight.

Schofield took command of the post.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large party of Hood's army are still south of the river, subsisting on the country. The river is rising, and is five feet deep on the shoals.

The steamers Lucy and Anna, each laden with cotton and tobacco, were captured off Wilmington last week.

Butler has issued an order, stating that by direction of the President he has assumed command of the troops detailed for duty in the State of New York to preserve the peace of the United States, protect public property, prevent incursions into our borders and insure calm and quiet.

The 'Herald' estimates that Sherman will return to Atlanta to inaugurate an offensive campaign from that point, leaving the fourth corps to operate against Hood.

PETERSBURG Nov. 9.—Yankee videtts report that Warren's fifth corps voted overwhelmingly in favor of McClellan on Tuesday, and that the Army of the Potomac is thought to have voted the same way. They also say New York city gives forty thousand majority for McClellan. Kentucky has gone for him by an immense vote. Lincoln officers in the army are very uneasy.

All quiet here.

RICHMOND Oct. 9.—The Yankee pickets at the front to day assert that a telegram has been received at head quarters which announces the capture of the Florida, off the coast of San Salvador.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RIDMOND, Nov. 9.—In the Senate several resolutions were submitted and referred to the appropriate committee. The subject of detailing troops was incidentally discussed, and a purpose evinced to adopt at an early day, a bill to secure prompt payment in future.

In the House a multitude of propositions were introduced.

Mr. Foote submitted a resolution that the recommendation in the President's Message, for detailing Editors and their necessary employees, publishing newspapers, is one which the House can by no means approve. He declared that without the freedom of the Press there could be no freedom of the people. The Press was recognized in all countries as the bulwark of public liberty. The destruction of its independence would reduce us to the most degrading servitude the world ever saw. The army would not be strengthened, but force and tyranny would be inaugurated. He was no friend with the Press, and sought not even its favor; he was governed solely by public considerations in the resolutions submitted.—[Foote is a sensible man!—P. D.]

Mr Barksdale defended the President. He denied that he desired to trammel the press. Here, under the very shadow of his office, the Press is free as air. He moved the reference of the resolution to the military committee.

Mr. Foote resumed the expression of his views at consideradle length and with great emphasis.

Barksdale's motion was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into secret session.

The following dispatch is published in an extra of the Shreveport 'Gazette,' of the 10th:

CAMDEN, Oct. 10.—Col. A. J. McNeill, of Harrison's Louisiana brigade, states that the enemy, about 1,500 strong, came upon him yesterday, (9th,) on the west bank of the Saline river, at Mount Elba, and after a sharp engagement, he forced them back, killing six and wounding others. The enemy fell back about six miles, and left this morning for Pine Bluff. The enemy had the black flag hoisted.

This is the second time they have violated the rules of war, here and in Louisiana.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—A severe earthquake was felt at Olascola and vicinity on the 3d instant. The cupolo, tower, sacresy, &c., of the church and the ecclesiaticlal court room were destroyed.

The sacrists and his daugnter were buried in the ruins.

All the churches, temples and private dwellings have suffered more or less, and many are untenable.

At Matamoras, Izuker and the neighboring villages, the earthquake lasted forty seconds. Scarcely a sound building was left. One lady was killed.

The frame buildings were thrown down. The domes of the churches of San Nicholas and Rabezo, and other churches were destroyed. At Slanos the church was split open, and religious services are suspended.

Wanted to Hire.

IMMEDIATELY, a good COOK; also a CHAMBERMAID. Apply to
236-tf REUBEN JONES.

PLANTATION
With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:
1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.
Terms will be made known before sale.
A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C., 222 ts

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and ...ic Notices, Company and Military Orders ...r Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society ...otices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and ...indings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all ...antry, transient and foreign advertising, o ...atsoever nature or character, must be paid ...r when left at or sent to the office for publi...tion. This arrangement will be strictly en...ced. Such eash advertisements, as they ...pear, will always be marked by an asterisk ...star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 10. 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *social favor*, when they fail to get their pa...rs, by informing us immediately of the fact. ...course we cannot know when it occurs un...s this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO ...E FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this ...aper desire that their terms be fully un...erstood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid ...a advance.* Payment must be made at his office, or, if to a collector, ten per ...ent. additional will be charged. Our ...ollector will call weekly on delinquents ...nd make collections, when, in *every in...tance*, the above rule will be adhered to. ...*ollections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. McCRUMMIN, Esq., is our ...uthorized agent to receive moneys and ...ceipt for us in all business matters con...ected with this office, which relates to ...bscription and advertising.

☞ We have been requested to state ...hat the Hon. A. H. H. Dawson, of Mobile, ...ill deliver an address under the auspices ...f the Soldier's Aid Society, on Tuesday ...vening next, for the benefit of the Ken...ucky soldiers, in our army.

We have been informed that the Flor...ence Railroad Company have opened their books for subscripton, and have already received a sufficient number of subscriptions to secure the very liberal charter conferred by the late Convention of the State of North Carolina.

We are very glad to see this—the work is an important one, and if completed will ...o much towards restoring that commer...ial prosperity which once belonged to our ...own. Nor is it a matter of small im...ortance to the State, and country at ...rge—the work when completed will ...ut the Southern portion of our coun...y in connection with the capitol of the ...onfederacy, and open a new, short, and ...eap line for the transportation of army ...upplies to the great military seat of the ...untry,

We call upon our citizens, and especial... those of this town and the counties on ...e route to Florence, to come forward ...d assist in the great work which will ...ntribute so much to the building up of ...eir interests, and which will give such an ...petus to trade through the section where ... will be located.

The work can be accomplished and right ...peedily too, if money enough and energy ...n applying that money, is given to the work.

The magistrates of the counties through which the line will pass, might contribute largely, and with benefit to the counties if they would make an appropriation.

We expect to see our people come for...ward with an earnest purpose to build the road.

Congress has again assembled. The President has once more given them, as a review of our condition, and as advice for future action, an able State paper. But it is exceedingly difficult to say whether they will heed his words of wisdom. If they will but pursue that policy which he indicates as best for our interests, we have no doubt that good may result to the country from their assembling; but should they proceed as they usually do, we cannot promise much from their meeting.

THE VERMONT RAID.—A Canada paper publishes a communication signed by "Bennett H. Young, First Lieutenant Provisional Army Confederate States of America," avowing that he was one of the so called raiders. He further says:

"I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada."

War News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Express of Monday says:

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night, General Gracie attacked and captured about half a mile of the enemy's advanced picket line, in the front of his brigade, near the City Point road. Upwards of thirty prisoners were taken, without the loss of a man on our side.—This affair was executed with great gallantry and success, and scarcely a Yankee picket escaped. The captured line is still held by General Gracie, and will no doubt remain in his possession, despite all efforts to dislodge him.

About the camp hour, the Holcombe Legion, of General Wallace's Brigade, commanded by Capt. Woodruff, gallantly charged the enemy's picket line in front of the Crater, taking their position and dispersing the Yankees with great ease, capturing ten prisoners. The frightened enemy sought refuge behind his main line of works, and his batteries in the rear immediately opened a furious bombardment with shot and shell. The line was held in the face of this, however, for the space of two hours and a half, when the Yankees in overwhelming force charged our men in front and flank, causing them, after vainly fighting to hold the position, to fall back. They became exposed to a hot enfilading fire, were much exposed on their retreat, and, we regret to learn, suffered considerably. The Legion lost in this affair, fifteen killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty-one missing.

THE LATE FIGHTS.

An officer who took a prominent part in the operations on the North side of last Thursday week, informs the *Whig* that a careful estimate of casualties on this side, makes the Confederate loss about thirty, while that of the enemy, allowing the usual percentage of wounded for those known to have been killed, and adding the prisoners taken, must have been very near, if not quite three thousand. The ratio of 100 for 1 is something better than we are accustomed to, and is due, perhaps, mainly to the fact that the Yankees enjoyed the splendid generalship of Beast Butler. We can wish nothing better than that he may continue to command the braves anywhere in front of our lines.

We are not so exactly advised as to the casualties on the South side, on the same occasion, but are assured that the percentage there, too, was immensely in our favor. The entire yankee loss on both sides of the river, it is now well ascertained, could not have been less than six thousand. But to serve the need of his master at Washington, in reference to the election, Grant was reduced to the ignominious necessity of reporting his losses at not more than two hundred.—the ideal of the military character, before this war, was frankness, truth and honor. What will it be hereafter, when the Yankee soldiership has had its day!

FROM KENTUCKY.

Private advices from Kentucky say General Lyon is now in command of the Department of Kentucky. The Confederate forces occupy all that portion of the State south of Christian county to the Mississippi river, except Columbus and Paducah, at which places there are strong garrisons. The Federals have drafted a large number of Kentuckians, and they are deserting daily, and either coming to our army, or forming guerrilla parties.—Partizan bands are springing up all over the State, to the great annoyance of the Federals, who say they are determined that Kentucky shall again win for herself the title of the 'dark and bloody ground,' rather than she shall be free to choose for herself.

FROM MISSOURI.

General Price did good work in Missouri wherever he went. He completely destroyed the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads. He burned three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine feet of railroad bridges, besides cars, engines, water tanks, stationary engines, engineer-heuses, depots and machine shops.

THE MANASSAS ROAD.

The enemy are evidently abandoning the Manassas Gap railroad, and contemplate getting supplies by way of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. They are rebuilding the road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, a distance of thirty-two miles; and we understand are removing material from the Manassas road. Instead of holding possession of the Valley, Sheridan will find it difficult to protect the Baltimore and Ohio road.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We learn from the Wheeling Intelligencer of Nov. 2, that on the morning of the 1st instant, a party of McNeill's gallant men (the Intelligencer calls them robbers!) pounced upon a company of New York cavalry, stationed at Green Spring run, fifteen miles the other side of Cumberland, and killed three of the company, wounded several, and took the balance prisoners.

FAILURE OF GRANT'S RECENT ADVANCE.

The New York World, commenting on the general failure of Grant's advance, says:

It is no longer a secret that the rebels have again thwarted Gen. Grant's movement for the capture of Richmond. His intention was to have accumulated a vast army of three or four hundred thousand men, with a view to invest Richmond on every side. After the fall of Atlanta, it is supposed he could spare fifty or sixty thousand troops from the West, and take all the conscripts to be added to the army of the Potomac and of the James. But the invasion of Missouri by Price and the menacing of St Louis, the attack of Hood upon Sherman's rear and the activity of guerrillas and rebel raiding parties throughout Tennessee and Kentucky, and last of all, the wonderful vitality of the rebel armies in the Shenandoah, have prevented the concentration of troops in Grant's army to be effective in time for the Presidential election.

A large part of this army is composed of raw recruits, and General Grant is supposed to be unwilling to force them against the strong defences of Richmond, while he would not have hesitated had he a sufficient number of Sheridan's or Sherman's veterans. The theory is that in all probability, the campaign against Richmond will be postponed until next May; that another draft for three hundred thousand men may be made after the election, which draft will be a real one, and all the men will be secured and incorporated in the armies during the coming winter—With these, the Administration hope to carry all the important points of the South.

There is now no harm in stating that at least two army corps, under General Sheridan, were on their way to the army of the Potomac, when they were recalled to beat back Longstreet's force in the Valley. While the rebel army has been defeated, Lee's strategy has won a strategic victory in the postponement of the campaign.

THE LOSS OF THE ALBEMARLE — Capt. A. F. Warley, commander of the Albemarle, in his official report to the Navy Department, says that the night being exceedingly dark, he had the watch doubled on the Albemarle, and took extra precaution to prevent mishap. About 9 o'clock a boat was discovered coming towards the vessel; it was hailed but gave no satisfactory answer. All hands were mustered as quickly as possible and a fire of musketry directed to the boat, which, owing to the darkness, was ineffectual.—The after gun was loaded with grape and fired, but could not be sufficiently depressed to take effect. The boat struck under the port bow and exploded a torpedo, smashing a hole in the Albemarle just under the water line, our men pouring upon them a heavy fire of musketry. The officers in charge of the torpedo boat instantly surrendered [illegible]. The pumps were set to work, but could not save the vessel, and she went down in a few moments, only her smoke stack and shield remaining visible above the water.

Captain Warley says, further, that he received no notice from the picket boat below, nor did the artillery on the shore give him any assistance.—*Dispatch.*

IMPORTANT ORDERS.—The War Department, under date of Nov. 1st, has issued the following among other orders:

I. All soldiers hereafter furloughed at Department or Army Headquarters, or at Hospitals, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness, will rejoin their commands at the expiration of the time originally allowed, unless in the opinion of a Medical Examining Board, their condition is not such as to permit them to make the journey without serious detriment to their health. All now absent are required to return at the expiration of their present furloughs, except those unable to travel. The certificate required above will be promptly forwarded to the company commanders.

II. Generals command'g Reserve Forces in the several States, are charged with the execution of this order. They will cause to be collected and forwarded without delay, to their respective commands, all men who come within the provisions of the preceding paragraph, that they may be discharged, retired or assigned to active or light duty, as circumstances may justify.

THE C. S. STEAMER CHICKAMAUGA —A despatch from New York, on the 4th says:

The bark Abraham Lincoln, of Harpswell, Captain Bibler, from Portland, for Cuba, put into this port this morning with the captsins and crews of the Ships Shooting Star, from New York, for Panama, and the barks Mark L. Potter, from Bangor, for Montevideo, and the Emma L. Hall, from Cardenas, for New York, all of which vessels were burned by the pirate Chickamanga, Lieutentant Wilkinson, which left Wilmington, October 27. The Mark L. Potter was burned October 30, and the Shooting Star and the Emma L. Hall on the 31st, in latitude thirty degrees twenty minutes, longitude seventy degrees.

The steamer Universal, bound up the Mississippi, struck a snag and sunk when fifty miles above Memphis, on Sunday. Four or five of the passengers and the same number of rebel prisoners were drowned. Seventy-five rebel prisoners from Vicksburg were on board, twelve of whom, including a Captain, escaped.

GOLD NOT A STANDARD—CONVENTION OF STATES NOT ADMISSABLE.

In a late speech at Mobile, which we find reported in the 'Tribune' of that city, Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, said:

The contrast of our people with gold is not a fair mode of ascertaining its value. Gold in the Confederate States to-day is much more valuable than it was at the commencement of the war. It, like every other article, has risen in value among us. One dollar in specie to-day is equivalent to what two dollars and a half was before the war. You can board now for one dollar a day. Negroes that were worth $1,500 in gold would not now bring more than $350 or $400 in gold. He had sent to Nassau for some articles for which he had to buy $24 in gold. When they were delivered in Richmond he found that they could have been purchased there for the same amount as he had paid for the gold, without any additional expenses, and without the risk of running the blockade. And, in fact, while we appear to be paying twenty for one for gold, we are really paying only ten for one. We have had to conduct this war on credit, and have been compelled to impose taxes to maintain that credit; and we shall have to impose more taxes. Yet we shall not need as much as we have, because our expenses have greatly diminished; and we have abundance of means to prosecute this war *ad infinitum.* Why, then, should there be any hesitation in persisting in this war for our independence? He saw none. We are sure of ultimate success.

Why, then, should some persons occupying prominent positions talk to us about a convention of the States? He desired peace as much as anybody; but he wanted an honorable peace. McClellan says he could not look his soldiers in the face and tell them that their efforts to save the Union had been unavailing. Could we look our soldiers in the face and tell them that the blood of their relations and friends, the vast sacrifices that have been made, the sufferings that have been endured, and all the efforts they have made to secure our independence has been unavailing! And if the soldiers now in the field should think otherwise, would not the dead of the battle field rise and shake their glory locks at the recreants? This idea of a convention of the States is filled with danger. It is impracticable in itself, and is nothing but an apple of discord thrown among us to divide us. It is impracticable because the proposition cannot be accepted, except upon the terms of the annihilation of the Confederate Government, because this is a seperate and independent government.

We have formed a Constitution by which the States are bound together; and that declares that no State shall make a treaty or alliance with any foreign power. Any State desiring to go into a member of the Confederacy. It can do so only by seceding from the sovereign and independent power. The President and the Senate of the Confederate States, as the treaty making power, cannot accept the invitation to go into Convention with the Unied States, because they have not the constitutional power. The power rests solely with the people, and they can secure it only by seceding. The proposition is one therefore, made by the United States Government to break up the Confederate Government, and put us where we were immediately after secession.

FROM MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Union of Saturday, October 29th, states that it was currently reported in the city the day previous, that Gen. Rosecrans had been ordered to report at Washington, to be assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac. The rumor mentioned no one as his successor in command of this department. Gen. Pleasanton would naturally succeed him, until some other commander was appointed. The name of Banks, the great defeated, is mentioned in well informed circles as the probable future commander of the department.

If the above information be correct, we desire no better evidence of the eminent success of Gen. Price in Missouri.—Rosecrans would scarcely be removed from so important a department, in the midst of victory. We hear nothing of the removal of Sheridan, nor any general in the Yankee service, who has been able to maintain himself.

EAST TENNESSEE.—It is reported that John Netherland, a prominent politician in East Tennessee, and one of the Union men of that State, told his friends in Rogersville, a few days since, that the Federal authorities would evacuate East Tennessee until their success was completed in Virginia, and Sherman could hold Atlanta. The leading Union men of the country are gloomy and despondent under the movements of our troops in Georgia.—*Mercury.*

A correspsndent writes from Wilmington to the Richmond Dispatch as follows:

"General Bragg is here; but whether on a tour of inspection or to take temporary command, I have not heard. For two or three days he has been visiting the various defences with General Whiting, and, I believe, is satisfied with the latter's engineering skill. It is understood Gen. Bragg will remain here until the fight is over."

THE TALLAHASSEE AGAIN.—A dispatch from Providence, R. I., on the 2d, says:

The schooner Goodspeed, Capt. Baxter, of and from Boston, via Newport, for Philadelphia, was boarded by the Tallahassee, seven miles south of Block Island, and scuttled. The captain and crew escaped to Block Island in a boat, and have reached Newport. The captain reports the Tallahassee scuttled another vessel within a short distance. The crew of the privateer said that they had the crews of other vessels destroyed within a few days. The gunboat Marblehead left Newport in pursuit this evening.

The Herald of the 4th says:

We have now a rumor from Philadelphia that the Tallahassee entered the Delaware Breakwater and destroyed several vessels at anchor there yesterday morning. There are at least four Government vessels now in close pursuit of this privateer. The fast gunboat Shawmut was yesterday despatched after her from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Miama and Marblehead and a revenue cutter have been sent out on the same mission from Eastern ports.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Matches

FOR SALE AT

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S.

239 2t

JOHN H. COOK,

AUCTIONEER.

ON Thursday next the 10th inst., will be sold at Auction—

1 Mare 9 years old—Cavalry stock.
1 Horse 10 " " excellent in Harness.
1 Set Buggy Harness.
1 Lot of old Axes and Iron.
1 Large Yankee Cutter.
1 Rockaway.
36 Pair English Shoes; for men.
20 Bushels Sound Salt.

238-2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, the DWELLING HOUSE recently occupied by T. J. Curtis, Esq., on Haymount. The Lot contains 3 acres, and is considered one of the best garden spots in that vicinity. There is on the premises a most excellent well of water, and all necessary out houses.

Also a Dwelling House on Hillsboro' street, opposite the two Foundries. There is an excellent Well of water immediately in the yard. Also in the enclosure a good Garden.

The above property will be rented at the Market House, Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 12 o'clock

237-4t W. DRAUGHON, Auct'r.

A Card.

WE will be compelled after this date to in... liring.

Those who will pay in provisions, will be charged according to old rates

B. W. ROBINSON, M. C.
H. A. McSWAIN, "
W. C. McDUFFIE, "
JAS. A. McRAE, "
K. A. BLACK, "
T. D. HAIGH, "

236 4t

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military edution, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS,

233-tf Superintendant.

Vick Emanual.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th December, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of $15 in specie or three barrels of corn, or the market price of the corn or specie in Confederate money, when due, by the insurance. Those who wish to turn by the season will be charged two-thirds of the insurance, with $5 to the Groom in every instance, who is a good groom and will take all possible care to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may occur. The insurance money to be due as soon as the fact is ascertained that the mare is in foal, and that for the season at the end of the season. Change of property forfeits the insurance. Those putting to this horse are requested to send their Mares regularly every tenth day.

He will stand at the subscriber's stables, east of the Market, and for further convenience of patrons, where there can be classes of six Mares made up, will be met at a distance of not more than ten or twelve miles from town.

PEDIGREE.

VICK EMANUAL is a thorough bred St. Lawrence; was purchased in Canada by Capt. Latham, one of the best judges of stock in the State, at a cost of $3,500 in gold, and shipped to Eastern North Carolina in the spring of 1860, at 4 years old. This horse having been purchased by the present owner about ten days ago, his full pedigree is not to hand, but will be given in full as soon as it is forwarded.—He is celebrated for being the finest blooded Horse in the State.

DESCRIPTION.

VICK EMANUAL was eight years old last spring, medium size, fine form and well proportioned, coal black. As to style, fleetness and durability in harness, he has no equal, having been matched by the fastest horses in the State and never beaten. He now challenges the Confederacy for style and fleetness in harness. This is a rare chance, if you wish traveling stock.

REUBEN JONES, Agent.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance will be turned on good grazing lots, and pasturage free of charge.

Oct. 18-219tf